

Library

**STAVELEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**



ANNUAL REPORT

**OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

**FOR THE YEAR
1959**

By

JOHN REID GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

**STAVELEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

•

ANNUAL REPORT

**OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

**FOR THE YEAR
1959**

•

By
JOHN REID GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Composed of the whole of the Members of the Council

Councillor Mr. F. A. Madin (Chairman)
 Councillor Mr. F. Blunt.
 Councillor Mrs. S. Bradshaw.
 Councillor Mr. J. Gascogne.
 Councillor Mr. I. Herdman
 Councillor Mr. I. Hogson
 Councillor Mrs. S. A. Jervis.
 Councillor Mrs. M. McMahon.
 Councillor Mr. S. Meakin
 Councillor Mr. D. Richards.
 Councillor Mrs. E. Simpson, J.P.
 Councillor Mr. A. Smith
 Councillor Mrs. J. M. Steele.
 Councillor Mr. G. W. Stevenson,
 Alderman Mrs. D. M. Sutton.
 Councillor Mr. J. Wickins.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health :

JOHN R GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Rural Council House, Saltergate, Chesterfield Telephone—Chesterfield 3171

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

A. MURRAY, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Council Offices, Lowgates, Staveley, Near Chesterfield.

Telephone—Staveley 524

Clerk :

Mrs I HAWGOOD

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I, herewith, present the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1959.

The vital statistics call for little comment. There were twenty-six fewer births in the area compared to the previous year, giving a birth rate of 16.53 compared with 17.93 in 1958. To compensate this fall, however, the infantile mortality rate is 24.30, compared with 28.66 in 1958.

No maternal deaths were recorded.

The estimate of population (Registrar General's figures) shows a decrease of 90.

I record my thanks to the Council for their co-operation and to my colleagues for their help in compiling this report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. GRAHAM.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	6,504
Population (Estimated mid-year)	17,420
Number of Inhabited Houses and Caravans	5,645
Rateable Value	£252,598
Product of Id. Rate	£1,020

BIRTHS

Live Births :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	136	132	268
Illegitimate	11	9	20
	<u>147</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>288</u>
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population		16.53	
Illegitimate Live Births percent of total live births		6.94%	
Standardised Birth Rate (Comparability Factor 0.98)		16.19	
Still Births :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (live and still)		23.73	
Total Live and Still Births :	Male	Female	Total
Live Births	147	141	288
Still Births	5	2	7
	<u>152</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>295</u>

DEATHS

Deaths Registered	Male	Female	Total
	88	74	162
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population		9.30	
Standardised Death Rate (Comparability Factor 1.34)		12.46	
Infant Deaths under 1 year of age :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	4	7
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>
Infant Mortality Rates			
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births		24.30	
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		26.12	
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births		—	
Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		20.83	
Infant Deaths under 1 week of age :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	17.36
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births)	40.68
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	Nil.
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births.	—

COMPARATIVE TABLES

Year	Population	Birth Rate per 1000 population	Death Rate per 1000 population	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births
1950	17,960	15.25	9.74	18.24
1951	17,890	15.93	10.62	38.59
1952	18,010	14.21	8.66	46.87
1953	17,940	14.43	7.47	19.30
1954	17,950	13.98	10.14	31.90
1955	17,490	14.40	9.26	47.60
1956	17,510	14.79	9.76	23.16
1957	17,530	17.45	10.95	32.68
1958	17,510	17.93	11.42	28.66
1959	17,420	16.53	9.30	24.30

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The chief industries in the area are coal mining, iron and chemical manufacturing. A substantial proportion of the male population is employed in these industries and any trade recession in these operations would have serious repercussions on the workers in the district. Additional light industry is needed to be attracted to the district. Employment for women in the area is extremely limited but some improvement has been achieved by the establishment of a factory at Inkersall Green which manufactures small motor vehicle accessories and equipment.

General Provision of Health Service :

1. NURSING IN THE HOME.

No nursing in the home is undertaken by the Urban District Council.

2. MIDWIVES.

These are under the supervision of the Derbyshire County Council.

3. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriological work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Sheffield. Chemical analyses are carried out by the Public Analyst at Sheffield.

4. HOSPITALS.

The majority of patients from the urban area are catered for by the Chesterfield Royal Hospital and Scarsdale Hospital. Morton Hospital and Lodge Moor Hospital deal with infectious diseases, and maternity cases are received at Ashgate Annexe or at the Maternity Wards of Scarsdale Hospital.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE

The Committee is to be congratulated on the provisions being made for the welfare of old people. Permanent rest rooms have been provided at Middlecroft, Poolsbrook, Barrow Hill and Hollingwood and rented premises are available in all the other districts. Arrangements are in hand for the provision of a permanent rest room in the Lowgates

area and it is confidently expected that when established it will be as equally successful as the other rooms. The success of the day to day welfare arrangements is due principally to the enthusiastic voluntary Committees which manage the activities of the old people in their neighbourhoods.

The provision of these communal Centres enables the old people to meet together to enjoy friendly companionship in attractive surroundings. Long hours of loneliness are turned into bright and cheerful times for those who take advantage of the excellent facilities provided.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 & 1951

Two cases of old persons living under unsatisfactory conditions were brought to the notice of the County Council's Welfare Officer who made arrangements for them to be removed to alternative accommodation.

Arrangements had to be made for the burial of a man, when it was found that no other suitable arrangements had been made. The cost of this burial had to be borne by the Council.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Engineer and Surveyor submits the following report on the district's sewerage system and disposal of sewage.

The sewerage system continues to be extended as housing development into virgin land proceeds. Stormwater and foul sewers were laid from the Inkersall-Poolsbrook sewers to the Middlecroft Estate No. 2.

No serious flooding was experienced though some sewers are in need of improvement to make them capable of dealing with excessive storms.

The sewage works produced a satisfactory effluent and sludge drying and disposal was satisfactorily dealt with in the dry summer.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH

The Engineer and Surveyor submits the following report on the public swimming bath.

The swimming bath at Ringwood Park was well used during the warm summer and was crowded during the school holidays.

The source of water is the public supply of the North East Derbyshire Joint Water Committee. This water is treated by aeration, pressure sand filters and chlorinator, and the water is completely circulated every four hours. The water is also heated to 68°F. A daily chlorination test is undertaken.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was a small outbreak of measles during the year but the other infectious diseases notified were very few.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

The Derbyshire County Council has carried out immunisation against Diphtheria on the following number of children during the year:—

Under 1 year	..	..	..	118
1 to 4 years (inc.)	..	..	..	26
5 to 14 years (inc.)	..	..	..	63
Total				207

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Total No. notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—
Cholera	—	—
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—
Dysentery	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—
Malaria	—	—
Measles	156	—
Membranous Croup	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
Plague	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—
Scarlet Fever	17	2
Smallpox	—	—
Tuberculosis	9	6
Typhus Fever	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	4	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Cases Treated :			Vision Unim- paired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	At Home	In Hospital				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED 1950-1959

Year	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
1950	7	4	11	—	1	1	12
1951	5	2	7	2	—	2	9
1952	6	3	9	—	—	—	9
1953	5	3	8	1	—	1	9
1954	7	—	7	1	—	1	8
1955	4	2	6	1	—	1	7
1956	6	3	9	—	—	—	9
1957	8	4	12	—	—	—	12
1958	5	2	7	1	—	1	8
1959	7	—	7	—	2	2	9

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The South Yorkshire Area Mass Radiography Unit carried out a survey in Staveley during May. One case of active tuberculosis and three cases of inactive tuberculosis were discovered. In addition 21 other diseases and abnormalities were revealed. A total of 1,339 persons were radiographed.

In addition the Unit operated at the Collieries and the works of the Staveley Iron & Chemical Co. Ltd., where a substantial proportion of the male population would be examined.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

Disease	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	TOTAL
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cholera	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	10	20	14	17	26	66	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	156
Membranous Group	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paratyphoid Fevers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plague	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Relapsing Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhus Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis :	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pulmonary :	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-Pulmonary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
Acute Poliomyelitis
Acute Primary Pneumonia
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia
Cholera
Cerebrospinal Meningitis
Diphtheria
Dysentery
Encephalitis Lethargica
Erysipelas
Food Poisoning
Malaria
Measles	21	30	7	15	37	39	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156
Membranous Group
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Paratyphoid Fevers
Plague
Puerperal Pyrexia
Relapsing Fever
Scarlet Fever	1	.....	1	.....	4	2	3	1	.....	2	3	17
Smallpox
Typhus Fever
Typhoid Fever
Whooping Cough	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis :
Pulmonary	2	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Non-Pulmonary	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Cause of Death	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other infective and parasitic disease	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	3
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	2
Diabetes	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	11
Coronary disease, angina	15	6
Hypertension with heart disease	—	2
Other heart diseases	5	10
Other circulatory disease	4	5
Influenza	—	—
Pneumonia	4	6
Bronchitis	6	3
Other diseases of the respiratory system	—	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	4	14
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1
All other accidents	3	2
Suicide	1	—
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—
	88	74

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	3	4	7
1-4 years	—	2	2
5-9 years	1	—	1
10-14 years	—	1	1
15-19 years	—	1	1
20-24 years	1	1	2
25-34 years	—	2	2
35-44 years	2	1	3
45-54 years	8	4	12
55-64 years	17	17	34
65-69 years	14	10	24
70-74 years	17	8	25
75-79 years	11	10	21
80-84 years	10	7	17
85-89 years	3	5	8
90-95 years	1	1	2
	88	74	162

TREATMENT CENTRE, POOLSBROOK

The Treatment Centre, at Poolsbrook is operated by seven adjoining Local Authorities for the treatment of Scabies and Head Lice.

Three cases were treated during the year at the Centre, none of which were from this Urban District.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING
SUPERINTENDENT.
for the year ended 31st December, 1959

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report in respect of the work carried out during 1959.

A detailed narrative of the various aspects of Public Health activities is included in the ensuing pages of the Report. It is inevitable that in a Report of this description there must be a substantial amount of statistical information in order that a broad picture may be presented within a restricted frame. This does not mean that the service is impersonal. To achieve any degree of success in the maintenance and improvement of health services necessitates a close and intimate knowledge of the needs of the people whom we endeavour to serve.

All health services are vital to the well being of the community but none touches them more than the provision of new housing accommodation for those men, women and children displaced from old and unfit houses. The demolition of unfit property has increased in pace this year, but still more remains to be done. The removal of this old and badly planned property provides opportunities for bright and attractive redevelopment.

Efforts to clean the air continue. The amount of pollution in this area is substantial but there are indications that the overall level has reached its peak and is now beginning to decline. The effect is as yet unnoticeable, but the trend is encouraging. Much remains to be done in this field of activity and the object must be diligently pursued.

A Report of this nature would not be complete without reference being made to work which remains undone. The improvement of standards of food hygiene in the food preparing shops and establishments sadly lags behind. Opportunities are taken whenever possible to secure improved conditions in shops but so far this has only touched on the fringe of the problem. Until such time as additional inspectorate is provided, it appears that all the Statutory duties of the Council cannot be adequately undertaken.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the Council and to all your officers for their continued support during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MURRAY.

Public Health Inspector

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES.

1. (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	109
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	271
2. (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations 1925 and 1932	Nil.
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil.
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	68
4.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	31

Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their offices	28
--	----

Action Under Statutory Powers..

1.	Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act 1957:	
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(b)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:	
(i)	By owners	2
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
2.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil.
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
(i)	By owners	Nil.
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
3.	Proceedings under Sections 16, 17, and 35 of the Housing Act 1957:	
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	13
(b)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	20
(c)	Number of dwelling houses demolished by informal action	Nil.
(d)	Number of families displaced	13
(e)	Number of persons displaced	35

(f) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were given not to use for human habitation	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
(g) Number of dwelling houses made fit after undertakings	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.
4. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957:							
(a) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.
(b) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.
5. Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act 1957:							
(a) Number of Clearance Areas declared	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
(b) Total number of houses in such areas	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
(c) Number of Clearance Orders confirmed	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
(d) Number of houses demolished	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
(e) Number of families displaced	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
(f) Number of persons displaced	....	....	....	....	....	....	40

The statistical information given above includes properties included in Clearance Areas as follows:—

No. 1 (Furnace Hill) Clearance Order 1958 (17 houses) which was confirmed without modification and came into operation in 1959.

No. 1 (Chesterfield Road) Compulsory Purchase Order 1959 (14 houses) which was submitted to the Minister for confirmation but was not determined by the end of the year.

No. 2 (New Street) Clearance Order 1959 (28 houses) which was submitted to the Minister for confirmation but was not determined by the end of the year.

Housing Act, 1957, Part IV—Overcrowding.

During the year no cases of statutory overcrowding were discovered.

RENT ACT 1957.

For the period ending 31st December the number of applications and details of subsequent action taken are enumerated in the Table below:—

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	....	....	....	—
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	....	....	....	—
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates				
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	....	....	....	—
(b) in respect of all defects	....	....	....	—
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	....	....	....	1
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	....	....	....	—

Rent Act (continued)

(6)	Number of Certificates issued	....	....	....	....	—
	Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates					
(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	....	....	....	....	—
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	....				—
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	....	....	....	....	—
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	....	....	....		—

Improvement of Dwellings

The introduction of the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 enables property owners to obtain Standard Grants for the modernisation of their houses by fitting a bath, washhand basin, hot water supply, water closet, and a foodstore. A generous grant of 50% of the actual cost of providing these amenities is available, but yet the number of applications has not increased as was anticipated. It would seem that people are not attracted to holding property as an investment especially where there is a limit to the rent which they may obtain. The same applies to houses improved by the aid of a Grant. Inevitably the Grant is more attractive to owner/occupiers than to owners of investment property.

It is pleasing to be able to report, however, that a commencement was made during the year with the improvement of 88 houses at Barrow Hill. This will make a substantial contribution to the total stock of good houses with modern conveniences in the District. The tenants of the houses which have been completed are delighted with the improved conditions and only wish that they could have had these facilities many years ago.

A total of 22 Discretionary Grants and 13 Standard Grants were approved during the year.

Temporary Dwellings.

A total of 11 applications for licences to station caravans in the district were received during the year which were granted. Licences are for a period of 12 months and are granted under the provisions of Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936. All of the applications were in respect of caravans already stationed in the district during the previous year.

There is an increasing tendency throughout the country for caravans to play a more prominent part in the everyday life of the people. Holidays in caravans seems to be increasingly popular and some families adopt the caravan as their permanent home, either through choice or by necessity. Where these caravans are used as permanent homes, as in this District, their control is absolutely essential and good standards must be imposed. Unfortunately the law, as it stands at the moment, is deficient in some respects and an urgent revision is required.

Infectious Diseases.

Particulars will be found in the Medical Officer's Report of the number of cases of infectious diseases which were notified during the year. Eight visits were paid to houses where cases had occurred.

Infectious Diseases (continued)

The disinfection of premises is now only carried out at the express wish of the householder or where there are particular circumstances.

Filthy and Verminous Premises

The incidence of verminous conditions found in houses is again very low. There is also only a very small proportion of the houses in the area which can be described as being dirty or filthy.

It is to the credit of the vast majority of housewives that whilst living under dirty atmospheric conditions they are anxious to maintain their homes in the brightest and cleanest possible way. A dirty atmosphere means that the housewife has of necessity to work harder, and additional money has to be spent on cleaning materials. In the future lies the time when all will be "bright and glittering in a smokeless air" and the housewife will be relieved of some of her daily drudgery. A brighter and cleaner environment will in itself make a valuable contribution towards the living of a fuller and healthier life by the whole of the community.

Food Preparing Premises.

Some small improvement in the standard of premises used for food preparation has been achieved, but no substantial improvement can be expected until a comprehensive survey is undertaken. This work lags behind due to the inability to devote sufficient time to this most important aspect of public health work. The district is now served by a considerable number of mobile shops which vary considerably in standards of construction. One mobile snack bar was removed from service after representations were made to the owner regarding its very unsatisfactory condition.

Meat Inspection.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses within the Urban District. Meat traders operating in the area obtain their supplies from the Chesterfield and Sheffield districts.

Milk and Dairies Administration.

The Council is responsible for the supervision of milk distribution in the district. The following registrations and licences are operative in the area:

Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949-1954.

Distributors	....	....	....	....	30
Dairies	....	....	....	....	Nil.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949-1954.

Tuberculin Tested Milk Licences:

Dealers	....	....	....	....	10
Supplementary	....	....	....	....	5

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954

Pasteurised Milk Licences:

Dealers	....	....	....	10
Supplementary	....	....	....	5

Sterilised Milk Licences:

Dealers	....	....	....	13
Supplementary	....	....	....	Nil.

This is the first year that licences have been issued for the sale of sterilised milk.

Ice Cream Premises.

The total number of registrations operative under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows:—

Manufacture and Sale	....	....	Nil.
Sale only	....	....	29

Two applications for registration were received during the year which were granted. All premises are brought up to the standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations before they are recommended for Registration.

Food and Drugs Act 1955.

The County Analyst submits information that the Derbyshire County Council as Food and Drugs Authority, obtained 53 samples of food, including 18 milk samples from the Urban District during the year, and these were examined for quality. All samples proved to be satisfactory, with the exception of one. No action was taken regarding this sample after investigations had been made with the manufacturer.

Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954

The following Registrations were made under the provisions of the Derbyshire County Council Act 1954:

Hawkers of Food	....	....	....	1
Hairdressers	....	....	....	2

Places of Entertainment.

Inspections have been made of the sanitary conveniences provided in the Cinema. Conditions are generally satisfactory.

Shops Act 1950.

Fifty-five visits were paid to various shops regarding health provisions, keeping of required records and notices, and the closing of shops at regulation hours.

Rodent Infestation

Rodent Control work continues with the services of a part time operator. The work carried out during the year is indicated by the following Table.

A test baiting of 10% of the sewer manholes throughout the area was undertaken which will be followed by a full treatment during the Spring of next year.

Rodent Infestation (continued)

	L.A. property	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agricul- tural	Total
Number of properties in the district	4	5607	351	43	6005
Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) notification	—	37	5	—	42
(b) survey under the Act ...	2	142	6	17	167
(c) when visited for some other purpose ...	2	183	47	5	237
Number of properties inspected found to be infested by:—					
(a) Rats	4	43	1	—	48
(b) Mice	—	2	3	—	5
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority ...	4	45	4	—	53

Water Supply

The water supplied to the district is controlled by the North East Derbyshire Joint Water Committee and the following information is submitted by the Engineer and Manager.

Staveley is on the main supplied from the Ogston source with the exception of Staveley Central Area, Lowgates, Hartington and Barrow Hill, which areas are supplied from Crowhole. Ogston water is treated by coagulation, filtration and super-chlorination followed by de-chlorination, softening of the supply is also carried out. Crowhole water is filtered and chlorinated.

During the year, 74 samples were collected from household taps and from points on the mains supplying the area. New supplies were afforded to 124 U.D.C. properties and 6 private properties. The length of main laid was some 500 yards of 4" and 3" mains at Middlecroft Estate.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Recordings of atmospheric pollution have continued during the year by the use of Standard Deposit Gauges and Lead Peroxide instruments. The recordings are taken in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Analyst's reports of this deposited matter and estimation of sulphur, together with the rainfall, are as indicated in the following Tables.

The siting of these Gauges and instruments is important in order that a proper appreciation of the general pollution level in the area can be made. The Hartington Colliery site is established to record pollution from the industrial establishments to the west of it. The Staveley Works Canteen site is situated with industry surrounding it except on the south side. The Barrow Hill School site is in the smoke track from the iron and chemical works, and has a residential area to the north of it.

Atmospheric Pollution (continued)

	TONS PER SQUARE MILE			Average Rainfall in inches
	Hartington Colliery, Hartington	Staveley Works Canteen	Barrow Hill Junior School	
JANUARY	24.59	21.61	20.58	1.67
FEBRUARY	14.75	12.81	20.15	0.09
MARCH	16.79	26.18	23.44	1.23
APRIL	23.11	20.71	22.55	2.77
MAY	20.67	23.21	13.37	0.82
JUNE	23.93	19.38	15.57	0.71
JULY	21.79	16.94	13.76	0.94
AUGUST	25.28	18.24	13.40	0.56
SEPTEMBER	19.29	19.24	14.06	0.00
OCTOBER	22.95	30.48	22.88	1.63
NOVEMBER	18.04	25.88	25.91	2.84
DECEMBER	18.57	23.78	27.65	2.68
Annual Total	249.76	258.46	233.32	15.94
Monthly Average	20.81	21.54	19.44	1.33

MONTH	Lead peroxide gauge reading milligrams per 100 sq. centimetres per day		
	Hartington Colliery, Hartington	Markham Road, Duckmanton	Chesterfield Road Farm
JANUARY ..	5.22	2.44	—
FEBRUARY ...	3.45	1.40	—
MARCH ...	2.69	1.08	1.70
APRIL ...	2.90	1.21	1.94
MAY ...	2.35	1.22	1.60
JUNE ...	2.48	0.89	1.19
JULY ...	2.33	0.85	1.15
AUGUST ...	2.24	0.84	1.22
SEPTEMBER ...	2.62	1.07	1.59
OCTOBER ...	1.58	1.23	1.22
NOVEMBER ...	2.49	1.67	3.90
DECEMBER ...	3.89	1.44	2.05
Annual Total	34.24	15.34	17.56
Monthly Average	2.85	1.28	1.46

Atmospheric Pollution (continued)

The Hartington and Staveley Works Gauges both record a fairly consistent level of pollution throughout the year, but that at Barrow Hill shows a higher level of pollution in the winter months than in the summer. This increase in pollution in the winter can be attributed to smoke given off from domestic property which is in closer proximity to the gauge than industry.

A new site was established on Chesterfield Road for a lead peroxide instrument, and the first year's recordings at Duckmanton have been completed. The level of pollution at Duckmanton is somewhat lower than was anticipated when the site was established and the same can be said for the Chesterfield Road site. There is no room for complacency, however, and efforts must be sustained to clear the air we breathe in such considerable quantities.

The reading of 5.22 m.g. per 100 sq. cms. per day during January at Hartington Colliery represents the highest recording ever made in this district. This instrument is situated quite near to a Foamed Slag Plant where considerable emissions of hydrogen sulphide and sulphur dioxide are given off. Unfortunately no satisfactory means are known for the removal of these gases and scientific and technological developments will have to be expanded if we are to have the clean air that everybody so much desires.

Observations lasting for five or more years are best for determining average values of atmospheric pollution. It is essential, therefore, that once a site has been established it should be allowed to function for at least five years and by that time some indication is obtained of the pollution level and the trend. Since recordings commenced in this District in 1952 the following monthly average pollution recordings have been obtained:—

Year	TONS PER SQUARE MILE — MONTHLY AVERAGE							
	Staveley	Staveley	Woodthorpe	Swain's	Franklyn	Hartington	Hartington	Barrow
	Works			Farm	Drive,			Hill
	Canteen	Rectory		Inkersall	Hartington	House	Colliery	J. School
1952	26.47	16.85	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	24.50	—	16.48	16.97	—	—	—	—
1954	21.01	—	16.17	26.42	27.49	—	—	—
1955	27.70	—	—	20.57	25.50	—	—	—
1956	22.89	—	—	17.34	28.17	24.36	—	—
1957	24.58	—	—	—	25.34	31.86	—	—
1958	23.95	—	—	—	—	21.70	28.37	21.49
1959	21.54	—	—	—	—	—	20.81	19.44

Atmospheric Pollution (continued)

Year	SULPHUR DETERMINATION—MONTHLY AVERAGE Mg. per 100 sq. cms. per day					
	Staveley Rectory	Swan's Farm, Inkersall	Hartington House	Hartington Colliery	Markham Rd. Duckmanton	Chesterfield Road, Farm
1952	1.96	—	—	—	—	—
1953	—	1.67	—	—	—	—
1954	—	1.79	—	—	—	—
1955	—	1.85	—	—	—	—
1956	—	1.86	3.43	—	—	—
1957	—	—	2.19	—	—	—
1958	—	—	2.75	2.87	1.89	—
1959	—	—	—	2.85	1.28	1.46

The value of the introduction of the Clean Air Act 1956, is now beginning to make itself apparent. Some industrial boiler plant which was previously hand-fired and caused emissions of black smoke has now been mechanised and the smoke emissions have been eliminated. One central heating boiler plant in the centre of Staveley which formerly emitted smoke and soot in considerable quantities is now fired by solid smokeless fuel.

Some black spots for smoke emissions still exist; notably at the collieries of the National Coal Board and from the Motive Power Depots and locomotives of the British Transport Commission. These establishments should give a lead in smoke prevention, whereas it is found that their chimneys pour out the vilest of black smoke. Representations continue to be made to them with the promise of action some time in the future in accordance with some long term plan.

Consideration has been given to the setting up of smoke controlled areas, but the obstacle of miners' concessionary fuel is a vital and considerable stumbling block. Until such time as a satisfactory solution is reached on this problem it seems that little or no progress will be made. The allocation of an equivalent amount of smokeless fuel in lieu of coal would seem to be the most equitable solution.

Petroleum Licensing.

The number of licences granted to store petroleum spirit was 21 and the quantity to be stored totalled 198,000 gallons. The whole of the licences granted were for storage in bulk in special tanks and no contraventions of Licence were observed.

Four new underground tanks were installed during the year and one store for petroleum mixtures. These were all constructed in accordance with present day practice.

Two licences have been granted to store a total of 224 lbs. of carbide of calcium.

Dustbins, Privy Middens and Closet Accommodation.

The undermentioned Table gives the estimated number of sanitary conveniences of all types in use at the end of 1959:—

No. of Water Closets	....	....	6,165
No. of Pail Closets	....	....	6
No. of Privies	....	....	22
No. of Dustbins	....	....	6,240
No. of Ashpits	....	....	2
No. of Cesspools	....	....	51

The cesspools are provided mainly for isolated farm dwellings but at Duckmanton there is a group of dwellings provided with cesspools disposal facilities in the village itself. Considerable difficulties do arise in making arrangements for the emptying of these cesspools and every possibility should be explored for providing the houses with connections to the main sewer.

Public Sanitary Conveniences.

The cleansing and maintaining of the Public Conveniences is vested in the Public Health Department. The following is a list of conveniences maintained by the Department:—

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Accommodation for females</i>	<i>Accommodation for males</i>
Market Street, Staveley	2 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 4 Urinal Stalls
Inkersall Road, Staveley	Nil	1 Urinal Stall
Private Drive, Hollingwood	Nil	1 Urinal Stall

The maintaining of hygienic conditions in these conveniences is essential, but the Department's efforts to achieve high standards is so often nullified by the thoughtless and often wilful actions of irresponsible people.

The use of the W.C.'s at the conveniences is now free of charge. The slot machines were often subject to damage and one was stolen. It is good to be able to report that since they have been removed, there has not been an increased amount of vandalism in the closets themselves.

It is anticipated that the new convenience at Barrow Hill will be constructed during the forthcoming year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959

1. Inspection for Purpose of Provisions as to Health.

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	—	—	—
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	34	13	1	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding outworkers premises	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	37	13	1	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars (1)	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND				NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH PROSECUTIONS WERE INSTITUTED (6)
	FOUND (2)	REMEDIED (3)	REFERRED TO H.M. INSPECTOR (4)	REFERRED BY H.M. INSPECTOR (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)					
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1			1	
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)					
Total	1			1	

3. Outwork.

No notifications have been received during the year of outwork carried out in domestic premises.

Means of Escape in case of Fire.

Two applications for Certificates of Means of Escape in Case of Fire were received. One was issued and the other was receiving attention at the end of the year.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING 1959

		Inspections & Observations Made
GENERAL SANITATION	Drainage	92
	Housings let in Lodgings	4
	Filthy and Verminous Conditions	8
	Tents, Vans and Sheds	28
	Places of Entertainment	1
	Petroleum Stores	19
	Shops Act	55
	Atmospheric Pollution	85
	Factories	13
	Means of Escape in Case of Fire	3
	Rats and Mice	20
	Piggeries	9
	Poultry and other animals	4
	Water Supply	2
	Watercourses, ditches, etc.	2
	Cesspools	9
	Public Conveniences	27
	Hairdressers	2
	Miscellaneous	13
PUBLIC CLEANSING	Refuse Collection	91
	Refuse Disposal	27
	Salvage	6
HOUSING	Under Public Health Acts	
	No. of houses inspected	52
	Additional visits to above houses	17
	Under Housing Acts	
	No. of houses inspected	57
	Additional visits to above houses	145
	Improvement Grants	
FOOD INSPECTION	No. of visits made	223
	Rent Act	
	No. of visits made	5
	Bakehouses	4
	Provision Merchants	11
	Fried Fish Shops	1
	Ice Cream premises	17
	Butchers	4
	Licensed Premises	1
	Cafe	1
	Sausage and Pork Products	1
	Unfit Food	2
	Mineral Water Manufacturers	1
	Green Grocers	2
	Canteens	6
	Street Traders	7
	Distribution of Milk	20
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	Enquiries into Cases	8
	Disinfections	1
		<u>1,006</u>

Salvage of Waste Paper.

The quantity and value of waste paper sold during the year was as follows:—

	No. of Bales	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
January	215	15	13	0	132	19	0
February	197	13	9	0	114	5	7
March	240	15	15	0	143	5	1
April	251	16	19	3	144	3	9
May	223	15	7	0	130	7	1
June	221	14	11	0	123	14	0
July	175	9	17	2	80	15	3
August	277	18	11	2	161	19	6
September	124	7	5	3	54	13	2
October	259	17	15	0	158	12	6
November	238	16	10	0	130	16	0
December	345	25	13	2	216	7	3
	<u>2,765</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,591</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2</u>

The total weight of waste paper sold to the Mills was the highest ever recorded in any one year. The amount of paper available for salvaging is likely to continue to increase due to the increased size of newspapers and the upward trend of the pre-packaging of household goods. The Mills are, however, working to full capacity and it is known that there are considerable stocks on hand. This makes one wonder whether the market for waste paper is really stable especially in view of the restrictions which were imposed for a period of three years and the price per ton reduction which had to be borne. The restriction on the amount of paper which could be sent to the Mills has now been withdrawn but one wonders with apprehension whether it might not be re-introduced at some time.

The income from the sale of waste paper is proportionately less than it was hitherto. Nearly 8 tons of paper was sold in 1959 more than in 1956, but the income in 1959 was about £75 less than in 1956. This is making it more difficult to continue the service on a self supporting basis. It is however, of considerable advantage to continue this work as its discontinuance would have considerable repercussions on the refuse collection and disposal service.

Bonus continues to be paid to all your workmen calculated on the value of paper sold each month. The total bonus amounts to 20% of income and this is divided to the workmen according to the number of days actually worked in the period. This system continues to operate satisfactorily. A total of £318 6s. 8d. was paid to the workmen as bonus during the year.

A new Karrier Bantam vehicle was brought into operation on the 1st July which has the dual purpose of salvage collection and refuse collection. A diesel engine is fitted to the vehicle and this is effecting economies at the rate of approximately 2½d. per mile on running costs.

Refuse Collection.

The collection of house refuse continued without any serious difficulties. No difficulties have been experienced in obtaining the necessary men to carry out this work. Collection is maintained on a weekly basis but interruptions are caused during times of severely bad weather and at Bank Holidays. During January a combination of fog, snow and ice did handicap the work and it occurred at a time when the refuse yield is at its highest. A serious build up of refuse does occur and inevitably the rate of work falls behind.

The vehicles which are at present in use are as follows:—

Karrier C.K. 3., first registered February, 1952

Karrier Gamecock, first registered March, 1953.

Karrier Gamecock, first registered August, 1953.

Karrier Bantam, first registered June, 1959.

The new Karrier Bantam is giving good service and is able to carry out refuse collection at premises which have difficult accesses for the larger vehicles. In the interests of road safety this vehicle collects from some premises where a larger vehicle would have to stand on the highway and thereby obstruct visibility to other road users.

A rate of 5.39% of days were lost due to sickness and 2.21% of days were lost due to absenteeism.

A total of 305, 869 dustbins were emptied during the year and 15,067 miles were travelled by the vehicles.

Refuse Disposal.

All refuse is disposed of by tipping on land at Back Pit Lane. This site of approximately 11½ acres has been in continual use for a considerable number of years and is now almost filled to capacity. Negotiations are proceeding on the obtaining of additional land in this area which will meet the needs of the district for some years.

Every effort is made to control the work in order that this huge accumulation of refuse does not prejudice the health of the public and that it is not visually offensive. The work, however, is not wholly carried out in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations due principally to the non-availability of covering material. Only one man is employed on the work of levelling and attending this work and it will be appreciated that this is a considerable task. The use of mechanical means for the grading of refuse would be a big improvement on present methods. It would eliminate the need for a man to physically handle this offensive material and would secure quicker compaction of the refuse which is becoming increasingly bulky.

The high proportion of combustible materials makes the incidence of fires on the tip more frequent. This is an ever present hazard and outbreaks can be caused in a number of ways. A combination of three outbreaks of fire in September was eventually controlled after a substantial sum of money had been spent. This non-productive expenditure must be avoided if at all possible by adopting methods to eliminate the causes of fire.

Salvage of other Materials.

The salvage of other materials from house refuse is restricted by the non-availability of labour for this work. Undoubtedly much material is not reclaimed which has a salvageable value but until labour is made available no progress can be made.

GEORGE ALLEN (PRINTERS) LTD.
BRIMINGTON, NR. CHESTERFIELD
